

Mr. President, Senator Curtis brought to the Senate the plain-spoken common sense of rural Nebraska. He understood his roots and he cared deeply for the people he represented. While his style did not lend itself to self-promotion and banner headlines, his influence in Congress was felt on a number of important issues. He was instrumental in shaping tax and agricultural policy, he was a staunch advocate of budgetary discipline, and he was a fervent defender of his political party. Yet, Senator Curtis was most well known for his dedication to the people of Nebraska. As many have noted, Senator Curtis set the standard for constituent service. He often dedicated hours of his personal time to helping individuals and his office was always open to Nebraskans visiting the nation's capital.

As the longest serving Member of Congress in Nebraska history, Senator Curtis established a legacy of service unlikely to be matched. After retiring from Congress, Senator Curtis returned to the practice of law and always remained an active participant in Nebraska politics.

While Nebraska has lost a statesman, the Curtis family has lost a husband, a father, a grandfather, and a great grandfather. I know my colleagues will join with me in expressing our sincerest condolences to the family of Senator Carl T. Curtis.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 246) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 246

Whereas Senator Curtis served with honor and distinction, for the State of Nebraska, in the House of Representatives from 1939 until his resignation in 1954 and in the Senate from 1955 to 1979.

Whereas Senator Curtis served his country for 40 years.

Whereas Senator Curtis stood for fiscal and social conservatism.

Whereas Senator Curtis regarded one of his biggest accomplishments as bringing flood control and irrigation to the Midwest.

Whereas Senator Curtis served as the Senate Republican Conference Chairman and ranking member on the Finance Committee during his last term in office.

Whereas Senator Curtis was admitted to the bar in 1930 and had a private law practice in Minden, Nebraska prior to his service in the House of Representatives.

Whereas Senator Curtis served in Congress longer than any other Nebraskan.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Carl Curtis, former member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Carl Curtis.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 2000

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, January 27. I further ask consent that on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a brief period for morning business to consider a few housekeeping matters prior to the Senate proceeding as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the President's address.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 2000

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the President's State of the Union Address, the Senate immediately stand in adjournment until 12 noon on Monday, January 31. I further ask consent that following the approval of the routine opening requests and reservation of the leaders' time, there be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 2 p.m., with the time between 12 noon and 1 p.m. under the control of the Democratic leader, or his designee, and the time from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. under the control of Senator LOTT, or his designee. I further ask consent that at 2 p.m. the Senate resume the bankruptcy reform bill under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will be in session at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow in order to proceed as a body to the House of Representatives to hear the President's address. Following his remarks, the Senate will adjourn until Monday at 12 noon. At 2 p.m., the Senate will resume the bankruptcy bill. As announced previously, no rollcall votes will occur on Monday. Any Senator who still intends to debate bankruptcy amendments should be available to debate those amendments on Monday. Any votes ordered on those amendments will be postponed to occur on Tuesday, February 1.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the

Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senators DODD, DURBIN, DASCHLE, and REID of Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR KERREY'S DECISION TO NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, last week, to my regret, my good friend, Senator BOB KERREY, announced that he will be leaving this Senate at the end of this year to return to private life. I'm sure my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will agree that his decision is a loss not only to Nebraskans, and to the Democratic party, but to the entire Senate.

Over the years, Senator KERREY has made us all laugh. More importantly, he has made us all think. He has challenged us to face the big questions of our time and to reach across party lines to find solutions.

It has been said that some people seek public office to be someone; others seek office to do something. Clearly, BOB KERREY is of the "do something" school.

Before he ever came to the Senate, he had achieved more than almost anyone I know. A pharmacist by training, he has also been a Navy SEAL, a decorated war hero, a successful entrepreneur, and a popular governor—all by the time he was 44 years old.

Perhaps even more impressive than his professional accomplishments, however, are his personal achievements.

As we all know much of the story, BOB KERREY was nearly killed 30 years ago in Vietnam. On a moonless night, while he was leading a surprise attack on North Vietnamese snipers, an enemy grenade exploded on the ground beside him, shattering his right leg, badly wounding his right hand, and piercing much of his body with shrapnel. Days later, doctors were focused to amputate his injured leg just below the knee.

For his sacrifice, Lieutenant KERREY was awarded the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and the highest award our nation bestows for bravery, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He returned from Vietnam angry and disillusioned. What he endured in Vietnam, and what he saw later at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, where he spent nine months learning how to walk again, shook his faith—both in the war, and in the government that had sent him to it. It forced him to re-